

GCSE Geography

Exam Board: AQA - Geography Specification A

Paper One - Physical Geography

Monday a.m. 13th June 2011

Unit 1 consists of Section A and Section B. Students are required to answer three questions, one from Section A and one from Section B plus free choice of one other.

SECTION A

- 1. Restless Earth (Tectonics)**
- 2. Rocks, Resources and Scenery**

SECTION B

- 1. Water on the Land (Rivers etc)**
- 2. The Coastal Zone**

Skills – You will not get a separate questions on these but they could be incorporated in to any of the other topic questions so you need to know them.

1. Ordnance Survey maps

- a. Understand 4-fig and 6-fig grid references ([see OS Map reading made easy](#))
- b. Understand scale ([see OS Map reading made easy](#))
- c. Understand how different ways of showing relief.
- d. Recognise different categories of [map symbols](#) (remember your OS map sheet resource in your exam will have a key, so use it!)
- e. You maybe asked to complete a sketch of a map. Do it CAREFULLY! Use a pencil and the grid lines as a guide for scale. Remember if the question asks for labelling or annotation that you know the difference.
 - i. Label – a single word or two identifying a feature
 - ii. Annotation – a sentence describing the characteristics of a feature or geographical process.

2. Compare Plans and Photos

- a. You will need to be able to orient your map to the direction of which the photo is taken.
- b. You will need to be able to label features on a photo from information shown on the map.
- c. **ADVICE** – look for common features and shapes. Identify locations by describing whether the feature is west or east rather than left or right!

3. Describing Maps, photos, graphs and Charts

- a. Opening sentence should give an overall picture of what you are trying to describe.

- b. Now pick out features: quote high and low values from a graph; quote grid references for examples on a map; identify features on a photo by referring to fore-ground, back-ground, to the photo's left or right.
- c. Pick out any anomalies.
- d. Summarise.

4. Interpreting Graphs and Charts

- a. Be able to estimate percentages from a pie graph.
- b. Identify peaks and troughs on a line graph.
Recognise where the line graph is going up or down.
- c. Be able to draw a Best Fit Line on a scattergraph and refer to relationships of the two variables as a correlation.
- d. Be able to interpolate values from isoline maps.
- e. Be able to complete a cross section through a map -
(Essential GCSE Mapskills page 10)

TIPS

- When referring to evidence from a map or photograph make sure you use geographical terms and ideas in your answer.

Unit 1 - Section A

1. Tectonic Activity

- a. Make a list of Key geographical terms and their definitions.
 - i. Use the glossary and bold words in the appropriate chapters from the textbooks: *Understanding GCSE Geography* and *geog.GCSE*. Also your revision guide.
- b. Learn your processes.
 - i. Convection currents in the mantle
 - ii. Tectonic plate movement
 - iii. Volcanic eruptions
 - iv. Earthquakes
- c. What landforms result in these processes?
 - i. Plate margins (3 types)
 - ii. Volcanoes (at least 2 types)
 - iii. Fold mountains
- d. Human activity
 - i. In fold mountains
 - ii. Close to volcanoes
 - iii. In earthquake zones - compare MEDCs and LEDCs
- e. Case studies - Where, when, what, short and long term effects; immediate and long term responses.
 - i. Montserrat 1997 - LEDC volcano
 - ii. St Helen's 1980 - MEDC volcano
 - iii. Kashmir 2005 - LEDC earthquake
 - iv. Los Angeles 1994 - MEDC volcano

Some useful links

[Plate tectonics](#) [Earthquakes](#) [Volcanoes](#)

[Plate tectonics](#) [Earthquakes case studies](#) [Volcanoes case studies](#)

2. Rocks and Landscapes

- a. Make a list of Key geographical terms and their definitions.
 - i. Use the glossary and bold words in the appropriate chapters from the textbooks: *Understanding GCSE Geography* and *geog.GCSE*. Also your revision guide.
- b. Learn your processes.
 - i. Formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks
 - ii. Physical weathering - freeze-thaw & onion-skin.
 - iii. Biological weathering
 - iv. Chemical weathering
- c. What landforms result in these processes?
 - i. Igneous - granite intrusions (batholiths, sill, dykes), Tors.
 - ii. Sedimentary - limestone and chalk features
- d. Human activity
 - i. Land use with each landform - farming, tourism and quarries.
- e. Case studies.
 - i. Dartmoor - granite
 - ii. Yorkshire Dales -limestone
 - iii. South Downs - chalk

Some useful links

[Rocks and weathering](#) [Limestone](#) [Erosion and weathering](#)

Unit 1 - Section B

3. Rivers

- a. Make a list of Key geographical terms and their definitions.
 - i. Use the glossary and bold words in the appropriate chapters from the textbooks: *Understanding GCSE Geography* and *geog.GCSE*. Also your revision guide.
- b. Learn your processes.
 - i. Erosion types: headward, vertical and lateral.
 - ii. Erosion processes - corrosion or abrasion, attrition, hydraulic action and solution or corrosion.
 - iii. Transportation - suspension, saltation, traction and solution.
 - iv. Deposition
- c. What landforms result in these processes?
 - i. Vertical erosion (upper river valley): interlocking spurs, waterfalls, rapids.
 - ii. Lateral erosion & deposition (middle river valley): meanders, river cliffs, slip-off slopes, oxbow lakes
 - iii. Deposition (lower river valley): flood plain, levees, estuaries, deltas.
- d. Human activity
 - i. How humans affect drainage basin - the storm hydrograph.
 - ii. Land use differs between upper, middle and lower course of the river.
 - iii. Flood control - hard and soft engineering
- e. Water management
 - i. Supply and demand

- ii. A case study of a dam/reservoir to consider resulting economic, social and environmental issues and the need for sustainable supplies.
- f. Case studies
- i. Boscastle 2003 - MEDC
 - ii. Mississippi 1993 - MEDC
 - iii. Bangladesh 2007 - LEDC

Useful links

[Rivers Rivers and floods](#)

4. Coasts

- a. Make a list of Key geographical terms and their definitions.
 - i. Use the glossary and bold words in the appropriate chapters from the textbooks: *Understanding GCSE Geography* and *geog.GCSE*. Also your revision guide.
- b. Learn your processes.
 - i. Destructive waves
 - ii. Constructive waves
 - iii. Erosion processes - orrosion or abrasion, attrition, hydraulic action and solution or corrosion.
 - iv. Mass movement
 - v. Deposition - longshore drift
- c. What landforms result in these processes?
 - i. Erosion - wave cut notches & platforms; caves, arches, stacks and stumps; headlands and bays
 - ii. Deposition - beaches, spits, tombolos
- d. Human activity
 - i. Coastal defences - hard and soft engineering
 - ii. Managed retreat

- iii. Coastal management causes conflict between users.
- e. Case studies.
 - i. Holderness coast - coastal defences
 - ii. Studland bay - coastal conflicts

Useful links

[Coasts](#) [Coasts with case studies](#)

GCSE Geography

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Paper Two - Human Geography

Thursday a.m. 17th June 2011

Unit 2 consists of Section A and Section B. Students are required to answer three questions, one from Section A and one from Section B plus free choice of one other.

SECTION A

Population

Changing Urban Environments

SECTION B

Globalisation

Unit 2 - Section A

1. Population

- a. Make a list of Key geographical terms and their definitions.
 - i. Use the glossary and bold words in the appropriate chapters from the textbooks: *Understanding GCSE Geography* and *geog.GCSE*. Also your revision guide.
- b. Where do people live and why? - Distribution and density.
- c. World population growth
- d. Demographic Transition Model
- e. Population pyramids - different examples
 - i. MEDC - UK
 - ii. LEDC - Kenya
- f. Problems associated with high dependency levels - young and elderly dependents
- g. Managing Population- rapid population growth
 - i. One Child policy in China
 - ii. Women's education - Kerala, India
- h. Managing Population- ageing populations
 - i. Impacts on development
 - ii. Strategies to cope
 - iii. UK case study
- i. Types of migration
- j. Push and pull factors
- k. Case studies:
 - i. US Mexico border.
 - ii. Within and to the EU

Some useful links

[Population](#) [Migration](#)

2. Changing Urban Environments

- a. Make a list of [Key geographical terms](#) and their definitions.
- b. What is urbanisation
 - i. why does it happen
 - ii. LEDCs vs MEDCs
- c. Functions and land use in cities
 - i. Urban models
- d. Issues facing urban areas
 - i. - Brown and Greenfield sites
 - ii. - Housing
 - iii. - Traffic - problems and solutions
 - iv. - CBD - problems and solutions - Birmingham
 - v. - Multicultural mix
- e. Squatter settlements
 - i. Causes and characteristics of squatter settlements
 - ii. Living conditions in these areas
 - iii. How to improve them - [Self Help](#), Site and Service and Local Authority schemes
- f. Urbanisation and the environment
 - i. Air pollution
 - ii. Water pollution
- g. Sustainable cities
 - i. Characteristics - environmental, social, economic
- f. Case studies
 - i. [Inner city redevelopment - London Docklands](#) also [here](#)
 - ii. [CBD Redevelopment - Birmingham](#)
 - iii. [Urbanisation in LEDC's](#), problems and solutions - [Rio de Janeiro](#), Cairo, Dharavi

Useful links - [Settlement Urbanisation](#)

Unit 2 - Section B

3. Globalisation

- a. Make a list of key geographical terms and their definitions
- b. What is globalisation
 - i. Definition
 - ii. Global interdependence
- c. Globalisation and communications
 - i. ICT allowing the development of localised industrial regions with global connections e.g. [Motorsport Valley](#)
 - ii. Reasons for the development of call centres abroad.
- d. Growth TNCs
 - i. The advantages and disadvantages of TNCs.
 - ii. A case study of one TNC e.g. Toyota
- e. The changing global distribution of manufacturing industries
 - i. NIC's
 - ii. Tiger economies
 - iii. China case study
- f. The increasing demand for energy
 - i. Why has it increased
 - ii. What are the [consequences](#) - social, economic and environmental
 - iii. How can energy use be sustainable
- g. Globalisation and food supply
 - i. Positive and negative effects of producing and importing food
- h. Reducing the effects of globalisation
 - i. Recycling
 - ii. Buying local
 - iii. Kyoto protocol

Exam questions from previous course but questions still valid to use for revision

[Think Geography](#)

June 2010 exam papers

[Unit 1 Foundation Physical Questions](#)

[Unit 1 Foundation Physical Answers](#)

[Unit 2 Foundation Human Questions](#)

[Unit 2 Foundation Human Answers](#)

[Unit 1 Higher Physical Questions](#)

[Unit 1 Higher Physical Answers](#)

[Unit 2 Higher Human Questions](#)

[Unit 2 Higher Human Answers](#)